(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2350.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1792.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-two, until the first day of January, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

And be it enacted, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all the arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and the council, may thereupon apportion such arrearages and balances into such reasonable parts as he shall think most proper and effectual for securing the collection thereof, and may also limit such reasonable periods for the payment of such respective parts of the said arrearages and balances as shall appear to him most proper and available to that end, and immediately thereafter he shall cause full notice of these proceedings to be given in writing to each respective collector so in arrears for the said taxes, and to his securities, and shall require them severally to pay into the treasury of the respective shores such parts of the said arrearages and balances as he shall have so apportioned, by the respective periods limited by him for the payment thereof; and if any such collector, or his securities, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requisitions of the said agent, it shall and may be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby authorised and required, to proceed by execution, in the most effectual manner, against each and every defaulter, so as to insure the payment of all the arrearages and balances due, or such part thereof as he shall think proper, having a just regard to the circumstances of each respective case; and the said agent shall proceed from time to time in discharge of the duties required of him by this act, or otherwise, as he shall find most advisable for promoting the payment and collection of the said arrearages and balances; provided, that no indulgence shall be given to any of the said collectors beyond the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

And, whereas the late agent, on compromises with several collectors, received from such collectors in payment, either for the whole or part of their arrearages, bonds due from and judgments against certain individuals, *Be it enacted*, That such debtors on bond or judgment, received as aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby allowed to pay the same as follows, to wit: one fifth of the principal, with all arrears of interest, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, one other fifth of the principal, with the interest on the whole debt then unpaid, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and so on until the whole debt and interest shall be discharged; provided, that the said agent shall be authorised and required to limit a time within which any such debtor shall give new bond and security, if necessary, and that in default of the same being given as required, the said agent shall cause the necessary process to issue for the recovery of the whole debt and interest; and provided also, that if any such debtor shall fail in making his first or any subsequent payment agreeably to this act, process shall issue for the recovery of the whole debt and interest as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make compolition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and forfeited recognizances and amerciaments, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he shall take the advice of the attorney-general in writing.

And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and, if necessary, shall purchase any property so exposed for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the interest of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the several purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from their respective dates.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And, whereas considerable sums are due this state upon sales of confiscated British property unbonded for, and it appears to this general assembly that in many cases the purchasers are unable to make payment, and the property is becoming daily of less value, *Be it enacted*, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, be authorised to release the said purchasers who are unable to pay from their purchases, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make compolition with the said purchasers for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and any property taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorised to dispose of confiscated British property unsold, and to take bonds in the same manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms; provided, that in no case the state shall refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be required to examine into any representation made to them by purchasers of confiscated property who have bonded but not installed, and may release the said purchasers from their purchases, where they and their securities are unable to pay, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make compolition with the said purchasers, and their securities, for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payment of the principal; provided, that in no case the state shall refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers; and any property so taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorised to dispose of confiscated British property remaining unsold, and to take bonds in the same manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms,

And be it enacted, That all debtors for confiscated property on bond, who shall not be released from their purchases by the governor and council, and others, who have or might have installed under the act relating to the debtors and creditors of this state, shall be permitted to discharge their debts as follows; that is to say, all arrears of interest up to the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety, and two thirds of the principal, in specie, or in depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. one third of the principal, in specie, or in stock created under the said act bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and all interest accruing after the said first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety, in specie only; provided, that no debtor who has already availed himself of the privilege of paying one third of his principal debt in deferred stock of the United States, in virtue of the act of last session of assembly, shall be allowed to make any further payment in such stock; and that no debtor who has paid any less proportion of his principal in such stock, shall be allowed to make any additional payment in the same farther than to complete the amount of one third of his principal debt; and the times of payment shall be as follows, to wit: one fifth of the principal, and all arrears of interest, shall be paid on or before the first day of December, seventeen and ninety-two; one other fifth of the principal, and the interest upon the whole debt then unpaid, on or before the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and so annually till the whole debt and interest be discharged.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That the governor and council be authorised, when they shall think it necessary, to require new bond and security from any debtor who has not installed, to limit a time within which such new bond and security shall be given, and if the same be not given within the time so limited, they shall direct the said agent to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as the case may require, for the whole principal and interest due from such debtors.

And be it enacted, That if any of the said bond debtors shall neglect to make their first payment, or any subsequent payment, agreeably this act, the said agent shall cause process to be issued for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended as aforesaid, as occasion may require.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in consequence of this act, the said bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think fully sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That in every case where the said agent shall grant any indulgence to a collector in virtue of this act, it shall always be on the terms of such collector's paying three fifths of the sum required by the said agent to be paid by such collector in specie.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property taken on fieri facias at the suit of the state as he may think proper, always taking care to give twenty days notice thereof.

And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any of the collectors aforesaid since the first of January seventeen hundred and eighty-three, unless by the direction of the said agent.

And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any debtor on bond for confiscated British property until the first of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, except against such debtors as have not installed, and neglected to give new bond and security, if required by the governor and council as aforesaid; and that no process shall issue against any debtor, on bond or judgment received on compromise by the late agent, as aforesaid, until the said first day of September, except against such as neglect to give new bond and security, if required by the said agent, as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

And, whereas in some counties no collectors of the said fund tax have been appointed, and in others those who have been appointed have declined to act, *Be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said agent to agree with and appoint a collector of the said tax in any county where there shall be no collector appointed, who shall give security for the performance of his duty agreeably to law; and the collectors so appointed by the said agent shall give security, to be approved of by the said agent, for the performance of their duty respectively, and shall proceed to act in the same manner, and be liable to the same duties in all respects, as if they had been appointed by the commissioners.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one and a half per cent. for all bonds with security taken by the said agent on sales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and a half per cent. for all monies collected on open account, three per cent. and for all other monies or bonds paid in or taken in virtue of this act, two per cent.

And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such securities as the go-

and the council ſhall approve, for the faithful performance of the ſaid duties, which bond ſhall be lodged with the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, and ſhall alſo take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully diſcharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purpoſes," to the beſt of his ſkill and judgment; the certificate of which oath ſhall be annexed to, or endorſed on, the ſaid bond.

And be it enacted, That if the ſaid agent ſhall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he ſhall not give bond and take the oath aforeſaid before the firſt day of February next, or ſhall die, the governor and the council are hereby authoriſed and requeſted to appoint a fit and proper perſon in his place, who ſhall have and execute all the authorities and powers veſted in the ſaid Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, ſuch perſon firſt giving ſecurity and taking the oath aforeſaid.

IN COUNCIL, 21 January, 1792.

ALL debtors to this ſtate for the purchaſe of confiſcated Britiſh property, and others, who might have inſtalled their debts under the act of aſſembly paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1790, entitled, An act reſpecting the creditors and debtors of this ſtate, and who neglected to comply with the terms of the ſaid act, are hereby required to inſtal all ſuch debts on or before the twentieth day of June next.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year ſeventeen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purpoſes.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That the agent, appointed by or in virtue of the act of the preſent ſeſſion of aſſembly to which this is a ſupplement, ſhall have full power and authority to compound with diſcoverers of confiſcated Britiſh property upon the terms and conditions preſcribed in the act to empower the governor and council to compound with diſcoverers of Britiſh property, who have heretofore made application concerning the ſame, and for other purpoſes, paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and to diſpoſe of ſuch property, and take bonds for the purchaſe money, in the ſame manner as directed by the act to which this is a ſupplement, as to confiſcated Britiſh property unſold, and on the ſame credit and terms.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid agent ſhall immediately call on ſuch diſcoverers of confiſcated Britiſh property, and if ſuch applicants ſhall not, on or before firſt day of June next, make known to the ſaid agent the title of the ſtate to the property diſcovered, the ſaid agent ſhall, immediately thereafter, proceed to aſcertain the ſtate's right, and diſpoſe of the ſame as aforeſaid, without making ſuch diſcoverers, who refuſe or neglect to comply with this notice, any compenſation.

MENTZ, *October* 17.

THE French emigrants, who were here a few days ago, received a meſſage from the prince of Conde, requeſting them to repair to him at Worms; but on their arrival in that city he was not to be found, having ſet off for Aſchaffenbourg. By the deſpair and ſadneſs viſible amongſt theſe foreigners, it is imagined that the object for which M. de Conde deſired their attendance was to communicate to them the bad news of the acceptation of the new conſtitution by his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, which deſtroyed every hope of ſuccour from foreign powers to reſtore the ancient form of government, and enable them to return to their country.

LONDON, *October* 29.

Imperial orders reſpecting the French emigrants.

The miniſter plenipotentiary of his Imperial majeſty at Bruſſels has communicated the two following official notices; the one to M. de la Queuille, the other to M. d'Uzes:

"1ſt. That the government cannot admit of eſtabliſhing a rendezvous for French recruits, neither at Henri Chapelle, nor any other ſpot of the emperor's dominions in the Low Countries, as it would interfere with the recruiting for the national regiments in the ſervice of his majeſty, which ſince the diſturbances, are ſtill far from being complete.

"2dly. That every Frenchman furniſhed with a paſſport may travel the Low Countries without obſtruction in any direction he thinks proper; but repeated parties of 15 men may give riſe to more than one inconvenience; particularly, it will be impoſſible to permit them to paſs armed, and under the form and denomination of a party for regiments, which have no exiſtence legally recogniſed out of the kingdom of France.

"3dly. Any French officer may go into the province of Luxembourg, and remain there on any particular buſineſs as he may have occaſion, provided he comply with the uſual legal forms, and do not give to his buſineſs the air of any miſſion, or commiſſion, whatſoever.

"4thly. I have already had the honour to inform M. le marquis de la Queuille, that French ſoldiers, travelling the ſtates of the emperor in the Low Countries without paſſport, muſt be conſidered as deſerters, and given up, as if legally demanded, in virtue of the cartel—this is a principle which can admit of no deviation.

"5thly. I have already informed M. le marquis de la Queuille, that it is not in the power of LL. AA. RR. to conſent to any collective meeting of French gentlemen, officers, or others. I inſtantly require him carefully to avoid whatever may give this air to the reſidence of M. M. the French refugees, that government may not find itſelf obliged to interpoſe, or compelled by the relative ſituation in which it ſtands, formally to oppoſe a practice which cannot be tolerated, and which is entirely inconſiſtent with the laws of hoſpitality, and with that protection which it is zealous to obſerve and cauſe to be obſerved."

Note to M. le Duc d'Uzes.

"The government-general being informed that M. M. the French officers, continue to take refuge in great numbers in the Low Countries, that they aſſemble in the cities and towns of the frontiers, that they form new corporations diſtinguiſhed by new uniforms, and that they perform military exerciſes and evolutions which, though they are not armed, cannot fail to produce a ſenſation too ſtrong for that ſtate of ferment, in which the diſturbances of the provinces have left many minds; the miniſter plenipotentiary thinks himſelf bound to inform M. M. the French refugees, through M. le Duc d'Uzes, to whom he has the honour to addreſs the preſent note, to this effect; "That it cannot be permitted that M. M. the French officers ſhould aſſemble in the town of Antoing, or that they ſhould form a body of too great a number in the ſame ſpot, particularly on the frontiers;

"That it cannot be permitted that they ſhould perform in a body, even without arms, military evolutions; and ſtill leſs that they ſhould retain, on any part of the territory of his majeſty, ſoldiers, deſerters from the French troops; and that inſtruction ſhall be given to the officers commanding the troops of the emperor, to watch over theſe objects, as well as every part of the conduct of M. M. the French officers, which may extend beyond the hoſpitality which they have demanded. They may be well perſuaded that there is no intention entertained to deprive them of the aſylum which has been granted them.

"The cities and towns of Roeux Lons, Chicyres, Seiguies, Craine le Comte, Enghien Leſſines, in Hainaut, de Nivelles, Velvorde, and others in Brabant, a number of towns in Flanders, furniſh M. M. the officers, refugees, commodious habitations, and all ſorts of advantages to procure at a cheap rate, proviſions, utenſils, and moveables neceſſary for their temporary reſidence."

ALBANY, *January* 5.

The corporation of the city of Albany yeſterday reſolved, to convey to truſtees, hereafter to be appointed, a part of the public ſquare in this city, for the purpoſe of erecting a college thereon, &c. And a ſubſcription is now opened to receive donations for carrying into immediate effect this laudable and patriotic reſolution.

It is confidently expected, that every claſs of citizens will lend their aid in ſupport of a plan which promiſes ſo much public utility: and the late example for eſtabliſhing a library in this city, affords the moſt ſanguine hopes of its ſucceſs.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 14.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, January 5.

"We have no news from any of the garriſons ſince laſt poſt, except from Venango (Fort Franklin)—it is mentioned by ſome pack-horſe men that arrived here yeſterday from that place. The accounts they have there of the loſs of the Indians in the engagement with general St. Clair's army is ſaid to be about 150 of the ſavages, and a number wounded. Unleſs ſome vigorous meaſures are adopted by government for the protection of the frontiers of this ſtate, a general movement of the inhabitants will take place."

The news of the king of France having eſcaped, comes in a letter dated at Edenton, North-Carolina, the 26th December, which ſays, "A veſſel from France arrived the 23d inſtant (December) by which we learn that the king of France has made another elopement, and is now actually in Pruſſia." When we conſider that this article is founded on a verbal account, ſhip news, which is preſumable the rather from the ignorance apparent in its making the king of France put himſelf in the power of the Pruſſian monarch, inſtead of his nearer neighbour, and moſt intimate friend and relation, the Auſtrain chief; and alſo conſidering that captain Beeks, of the Lady Walterſtorff, brings accounts into this city to about the 20th of November, from Havre-de-Grace, of troops being there to be embarked for St. Domingo, without a word of the eſcape, we may then reaſonably conclude that the looſe report of the king's eſcape is not true.

Yeſterday the ſecretary communicated the following meſſage and letter to both houſes of the legiſlature of this commonwealth.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

TO relieve you from the anxiety ariſing from the current report, that Fort Franklin has been taken by the Indians, I have directed the ſecretary to lay before you a copy of a letter that I have received by this day's poſt from the inhabitants of Pittſburgh, which bears a date ſubſequent to the information on which that report is founded.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1792.

SIR,

WE have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your excellency's letter of the twenty-ninth of December, wherein you give us the pleaſing aſſurance of a protection from the general government, as alſo of the commonwealth.

We are happy that the plan, pointed out by the ſecretary of war, for a guard to our frontiers, has ſo nearly coincided with our own ideas reſpecting patroles, with this alteration only, that we think eight men will not be competent to patrole the country between this place and Fort Franklin, which would greatly add to the general ſafety of this place and county, as alſo to receive any immediate information from that garriſon.

This day about forty-five volunteers, from Waſhington and this county, marched from this place as an eſcort to proviſion to Fort Franklin, in conſequence of a letter from lieutenant Jeffers of the twenty-ſixth of December, a copy of which we had the honour to enclose your excellency by the laſt poſt.

We ſhall do ourſelves the honour of communicating to your excellency every authentic information we may receive.

We have the honour of being your excellency's obedient, humble ſervants,

A. TANNEHILL,
JOHN GIBSON,
GEORGE WALLACE,
JOHN IRWIN,
JAMES O'HARA.

Pittſburgh, 5th January, 1792.

Jan. 17. The following article is copied from a London paper of the 24th of October laſt, brought by the packet.

It is ſaid that one of the firſt acts of colonel Simcoe's government in Canada will be, to deliver up the Britiſh poſt ſituated on the eaſt of the river St. Lawrence and to the ſouth of Nova-Scotia, according to certain articles in the peace with America.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, October 15.

"About five o'clock on Thurſday evening a very heavy fall of rain began, which continued with great violence till between eight and nine yeſterday morning (being upwards of twenty hours without intermiſſion). It then began to abate, but did not entirely ceaſe till between one and two o'clock. In conſequence of which ſeveral parts of the city were inundated with water, to the no ſmall loſs and inconvenience of many of the inhabitants. That part of the Tholſel where the recorder's court is held was ſo flooded, particularly the judge's ſeat, that it was found neceſſary to adjourn the court, which had been open for the trial of civil bills."

Captain Clap, in the brig Lion, arrived at Portland on Saturday 24th ult. from Port-au-Prince, informs, that on the 5th November a treaty was concluded betwixt the white people and mulattoes;—and all things remained in perfect quietneſs till the 21ſt, on the morning of which the peace was ſolemnly ratified.—At 12 o'clock, however, the whites very imprudently undertook to execute a mulatto criminal, who was before confined under ſentence of death. There were at this time about 1250 mulattoes in the town; all of whom were provided with arms, for the defence of themſelves and of the white people, againſt the negroes. They were highly offended, however, with the execution of one of their colour; and the majority of them, not thoroughly underſtanding the propriety of the meaſure, ſeized on the firſt white man who came within their reach, and "hung him by the neck till he was dead." In the afternoon of the ſame day, at half paſt 4 o'clock, the whites ſent a flag to the mulattoes—ſtating the impropriety of their conduct, and commanding them either to lay down their arms, or leave the town. To this the mulattoes ſpiritedly replied, that they would not do either of them;—and immediately took up their arms, and paraded in a large ſtreet near the governor's houſe. The whites, amounting to 2200, loſt no time on their part, in making preparation to attack the mulattoes. At 5 o'clock an attempt was made to ſurround them; which however, proved ineffectual. A ſevere conflict enſued, in which from 50 to 100 whites were killed, and among them a colonel. The mulattoes fought bravely; and with the loſs of a number killed, and 150 who were taken priſoners, they beat their way through the whites—took two field-pieces, and marched out of town: at half paſt five the town was ſecretly ſet on fire in two places. A timely diſcovery was however made, and the fire extinguiſhed.—About two o'clock the next morning it was again ſet on fire in ſix different places. And the inhabitants were now no longer able to ſubdue the flames. A general conflagration took place; and almoſt every valuable building excepting the king's ſtore-houſes, were burnt down. Property to the amount of millions was deſtroyed, and thoſe who on the 21ſt of November were worth two or three hundred thouſand dollars, on the 22d, were not in the poſſeſſion of a ſingle ſhilling. They were even fed as were all the inhabitants, with proviſions drawn from the king's ſtores.

Immediately after the town was deſtroyed, the whites (on the idea that the blacks were acceſſory to its deſtruction) formed the horrid deſign of putting to death all the negro and mulatto women and children who remained in the town. And this deſign, to the eternal infamy of the perpetrators, was put immediately into execution. An indiſcriminate ſlaughter took place, and not one who could be found during that day, whether innocent or guilty, but was inſtantly butchered, either by a bullet through the head or a bayonet into their bowels.

Captain Clap left Port-au-Prince the 25th of November; at which time the town was ſtill ſurrounded by the mulattoes and negroes. The whites were greatly diſcouraged; and were diſpoſed to make peace on any terms.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated December 6.

"Port-au-Prince owes its deſtruction to the whites: two were caught in the fact, ſetting fire to the town

Knife was instantly hung up as a lantern, the other thrown into the flames. The mulattoes are encamped on both sides of the town, and refuse to form any treaty of peace; they are joined by large numbers of the white people, from the town and country; their intention is to make an attack upon the town, which they may eaſily force—the citizens are ſo divided amongſt themſelves, that a ſmall force may overcome them."

KNOXVILLE, *November* 19.

About the 10th inſtant, a company going through the wilderneſs to Cumberland, was met on the road by a party of Indians. Upon firſt ſight the men (being ſeven in number) rode off with the utmoſt precipitation, and left the women (four in number) who were ſo terrified that they were unable to proceed. The Indians came up, ſhook hands with them, and told them they ſhould not be hurt, made a fire for them, and caught a ſtud horſe, that one of the company had jumped from, which they tied to a tree. They then went after a ſmall boy who was attempting to make off, and brought him back to the women. Four of the company did not ſtop till they reached the ſettlement—the other three returned to the women after ſome time.

[The above extract is taken from a gazette, printed at Knoxville on the Holſtein, in the territory of the United States, ſouth of the Ohio; and we have a pleaſure in hearing that the women, who had been deſerted by their fellow travellers, were indebted for this remarkable proof of friendly attention to a hunting party of Cherokees; the nation with whom governor Blount made a treaty laſt ſummer.]

BALTIMORE *January* 21.

On Monday, the 16th inſtant, was fought, a duel, between Mr. James Matthews, brother of doctor W. Matthews, of Cæcil county, and Mr. Richard Heath, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Daniel C. Heath, in which the former (Mr. Matthews) was killed the firſt fire. The duel was fought in the border of Newcaſtle county, near Mrs. Ellis's tavern, and the challenge is ſaid to have been ſent by Mr. Heath. A Mr. Bell, from Philadelphia, is ſaid to have been one of the ſeconds.

A CAUTION.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

It is recommended to the public to be careful when they receive the *fifty dollar bills* of the bank of North-America, as ſome bills of *fives dollars* have been altered to *fifty*; the original ſum appears to have been extracted by a liquid, and fifty dollars put in the place with a pen. The impoſition may be eaſily diſcovered from the back of the bill where the alteration was made appearing of a yellow caſt, and other marks of the fraud may be traced with a little attention.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 26.

The preſident of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate,

Governeur Morris, of New-York, to be miniſter plenipotentiary for the United States at Paris.

Thomas Pinkney, of South-Carolina, to be miniſter plenipotentiary for the United States, at London, and

Richard Peters, to be diſtrict judge of the Pennſylvania diſtrict, vice William Lewis, who has reſigned his appointment.

Mr. D. GRANT,

SIR,

FROM your letter to me you ſeem to be alarmed, no tranſaction of my life ſhall injure you or any other man; preſent my compliments to the gentleman who frighted you, and tell them to turn to 2d Falkeld, page 442, they may there ſatisfy themſelves.

10 7/6 R. A. CONTEE.

Maryland Inſurance Fire Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the ſtockholders in the Maryland Inſurance Fire Company will be held at Mr. Grant's tavern, in Baltimore-town, on the firſt Monday in March next, to chooſe nine directors and truſtees for the ſaid company, agreeably to their charter, a ſufficient number of ſhares having been already ſubſcribed to authoriſe this notice.

J. Calhoun

JOHN MERRYMAN,
GEORGE SALMON,
NICHOLAS ROGERS,
JAMES CALHOUN,
WILLIAM BUCHANAN, of George.

Baltimore, January 21, 1792. 1

In CHANCERY, January 25, 1792.

BENJAMIN BELT, ſen. an inſolvent debtor, lately in the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Prince-George's county, having, on his petition to the chancellor, been brought before the chancellor, and having taken the oath preſcribed by the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and the body of the ſaid Benjamin Belt, ſen. having, according to the ſaid act, been diſcharged from impriſonment. It is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the creditors of the ſaid Belt appear before him in perſon, or by their agent or attornies, in the chancery office, on Monday the 26th day of March next, for the purpoſe of propoſing to the ſaid Belt any interrogatories, which they or any of them may think proper, and of recommending to the chancellor ſome perſon to be truſtee of the property of the ſaid Belt for the benefit of his creditors. Ordered further, that notice be given by the ſaid Benjamin Belt, ſen. to the ſaid creditors to attend for the purpoſes aforeſaid, by having a copy of this order inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, and continued therein the three following weeks.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Benj. Belt

Anne-Arundel county, January 24, 1792.

THE honourable the chancellor having appointed the ſubſcriber truſtee to diſpoſe of the real eſtate of the late LUKE WARFIELD, jun. for the payment of his juſt debts, the creditors of the ſaid Luke Warfield are hereby required to exhibit their claims to the chancellor, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the fourteenth day of February next; after which time, notice will be given of the time, place and terms of ſale of the real eſtate before mentioned.

10 7/6 HENRY BALDWIN.

THE ſubſcriber being ſeized of part of a tract of land, lying in Calvert county, called ARCHER's HAYES, gives this public notice to all perſons concerned, that he intends to apply to the next enſuing Calvert county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound the ſame, agreeable to a late act of aſſembly.

10 7/6 GEORGE SMITH.

January 17, 1792.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

BEGS leave to inform his cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he has juſt received from London a large and excellent aſſortment of Spaniſh and Morocco LEATHER, among which is a variety of colours, equal in manufactory to any he has ever ſeen; he has alſo provided himſelf with materials to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches; thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their commands may be ſupplied with ladies ſattin, ſtuff or leather ſhoes and ſlippers, gentlemens dreſs or plain ſhoes and boots, or any other article belonging to any branch of his buſineſs, all of which he will perform in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner with punctuality and diſpatch. Feeling himſelf indebted to a generous public he returns his moſt ſincere thanks for the encouragement he has already received, and flatters himſelf that his unremitted endeavours to give ſatisfaction will not fail to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, Cornhill-ſtreet, January 26, 1792. 1

Charles county, January 13, 1792.

ALL perſons having claims, on bonds or notes, againſt the eſtate of JOHN AMERY, formerly of Cæcil county, deceaſed, are deſired to take notice, that unleſs they bring in the ſaid bonds or notes, in three months from the date hereof, that the ſubſcriber, after that time, will apply the balance of the eſtate in his hands to the payment of open accounts.

10 7/6 SAMUEL AMERY, Adminiſtrator of JOHN AMERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to preſent a petition to the next March court of Kent county for a commiſſion to prove and perpetuate the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. The Remains of My Lord's Gracious Grant, The Beaver Dams, The Remains of My Lord's Gracious Grant, reſurveyed, or The Remains of His Lordſhip's Grant, Mitchell's Park, Mitchell's Riſk, Mitchell's Park, reſurveyed, The Remains of his Lordſhip's Gracious Grant, agreeable to the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

2 WALTER DULANY.

Annapolis, January 14, 1792.

Five Pounds Reward.

A YOUNG MULATTO WOMAN left my plantation ſome weeks ago, and (as I am ſince informed) has been about Annapolis paſſing for one of the Butlers; her name is JEMIMA (commonly called MIMY); ſhe is of the middle ſtature, of a ſtreight and rather ſlender make, and has a pleaſing countenance when in a good humour; ſhe took with her, beſide other cloathing not known, a calico habit and brown linen jacket and petticoat. Whoever ſecures her in any gaol, ſo that I may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, from

G. R. BROWN.

Port-Tobacco, January 12, 1792. 2

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, in November laſt, a red STEER yearling, his right ear is cropped, and three cuts in it, the left ear cropped and a hole, and a bob-tail. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY EVANS.

January 16, 1792. 2

ALL perſons having any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM HALL, of BEN. late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated and proved, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

3X RICHARD D. HALL, Executor.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, negro NEWTON, about twenty-ſeven years old, and negro MINTA, about twenty-one years old; they ſay their maſter's name is VINCINT WILLIAMS, and lives on the South Branch of Virginia. Their maſter is deſired to pay charges, and take them away; if they are not taken away by the firſt day of March, 1792, they will be ſold in ten days thereafter, for fees of impriſonment, and other charges.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff
Prince-Georges county.

4 December 30, 1791.

Annapolis, January 1, 1792.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN's COLLEGE, in the ſtate of Maryland, on Thurſday the 10th of November laſt,

RESOLVED,

THAT this board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a VICE-PRINCIPAL of St. John's College.

That it be the duty of the principal and vice-principal to teach ſome of the higher authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the mathematics, logic, and moral and natural philoſophy; and that the departments of the ſaid principal and vice-principal ſhall hereafter be aſcertained with preciſion, on conſideration of their mutual convenience and qualifications.

That the vice-principal ſhall be entitled to receive, for his ſervices, a ſalary of three hundred and fifty pounds current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That perſons deſirous of, and qualified for, the office of vice-principal, be, by public advertiſement, requeſted to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanſon, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, Preſident.

N. B. The fundamental laws of St. John's college prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a vice-principal is alone wanted to complete the plan of this riſing ſeminary, the board will certainly proceed, at the time ſtated, to an election, provided a perſon qualified, in their judgment, for this important office, can be procured. The perſonal attendance of the candidates, although not poſitively required, will be obviouſly proper.

It may be uſeful to remark, that the ſalaries of all the profeſſors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality, and that the funds of St. John's college produce a certain annual income ſuperior to all the appropriations which have been or probably will be made.

The Printers of news-papers throughout the United States are earneſtly requeſted to inſert the above reſolve and remarks, and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit. 3

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of EDMUND JENINGS, ſenior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to render their claims legally proved, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to

w 6

5 EDMUND JENINGS, Executor.

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending four ſlaves, or four dollars for each, viz. BEN, a black well ſet man, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him when he abſconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, he has been long and well known as a waterman on this bay, and had charge of a ſchooner of Mr. Sprigg's.——PHIL, a young black crop negro, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very forward and impertinent, about 22 years of age, and well made, had the ordinary cloathing of a crop negro.——MAREEN, a light coloured negro woman of about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtout and well made, had alſo a variety of good cloathing.——JACK, a ſtout young man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made, has been ſome time a coachman. It is apprehended that theſe ſlaves are lurking in the neighbourhood of Weſt river. All perſons are forewarned againſt harbouring them, as they will, when diſcovered, be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law. Theſe perſons have aſſumed the name of Boſton, and have petitioned for their freedom at the laſt term of the general court, and have ſince abſconded under a pretence that they are free. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will deliver the ſaid ſlaves, or either of them, to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis, or Richard Sprigg, Eſq; of Weſt river.——The fellow Jack will be hired to any ſtrict maſter at a very reaſonable rate, until next April term.

10 tf JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, November 16, 1791.

A Hat Manufactory.

TOOTELL & NORTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they mean to open a HAT MANUFACTORY in South-Eaſt-ſtreet, in this city, on or before the 31ſt of January, where it will be carried on, in an extenſive manner, in all its various branches. Mr. NORTON, who has been foreman to Mr. John Gray, hatter, in Baltimore-town, (and has alſo worked in ſeveral of the firſt manufactories in London,) flatters himſelf, that he will give general ſatisfaction to thoſe perſons, who honour them with their cuſtom.

Commiſſions from the country, will be gladly received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Thoſe perſons having FUR's for ſale, will always receive the beſt prices for them, caſh in hand.

*** The public are reſpectfully informed, that they may be ſupplied with moſt excellent APPLES by the barrel, by applying at Mr. T. JOHNSON, junior's ſtore, on the Dock.

6 R. T.

Annapolis, December 15th, 1791.

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

POLLY BURK, captain Butler, of the schooner John, David Bangs, Annapolis; Maryann Briscoe, St. Mary's county.

Samuel Chase (2), Jeremiah T. Chase (2), Nicholas Carroll, Mrs. Carroll, Cornelius Comegys, John Craggs, care of F. Grammar, Thomas Chipchase (2), Annapolis; Benjamin Chaney, Prince-George's county.

Richard Dallam, Annapolis; Mary Dowson (2), Benedict.

Mr. Fleming, Annapolis; captain William Foster, ship Kitty, Lower-Marlborough.

Charles Goldsborough, jun. (2), care of William Cooke, Robert Goldsborough, John Gwinn, David Geddes, Annapolis; Benjamin Gantt, Prince-George's county.

Thomas Hardy, Annapolis; Thomas Hamilton, Schoolfield; Mrs. Harwood, Lower-Marlborough; Richard Humberston, Upper-Marlborough; Benjamin Hutchins, St. Mary's county; Joseph Hopkins.

Joseph Jackson, Prince-George's county.

John Knowles, Annapolis; Joseph Kattuk, Hunting-town.

William Loyd, Annapolis; George Lynzey, Prince-George's county; Samuel Lane, Calvert county.

Samuel Miller, capt. Moffat, of the sloop Nancy, Luther Martin, John Marshall, Annapolis; Joseph M'Cenry (2), Pig-Point; Thomas Mackall, William M'Blair, Lower-Marlborough.

John O'Kennedy, care of John Ashton, Annapolis; John O'Harroh, Pig-Point; John Newton, Prince-George's county.

Henry Ridgely (2), Charles Ridgely, John Randall, Annapolis.

Vachel Stephens, Robert Smith, William Sandison (2), Annapolis; capt. Skinner, ship Collins, Patuxent river; capt. James Somervell, Prince-George's county; Thomas Smith and Sons, Chester-town.

Col. Levin Winder, James Winchester, William Wilkins, jun. Thomas Walley (2), Joseph Williams (2), Annapolis; John Wastenеys, Herring Bay; capt. Nathaniel Wilson, William White, Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

☞ Those persons who send to the Post-Office for LETTERS, are requested to send the MONEY, as none will be delivered without. 3X

Baltimore-town, Maryland, January 5, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we are ready to receive subscriptions at our respective houses for shares in the Maryland Insurance Fire Company, in virtue of, and agreeably to, an act of assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled, An act to erect and establish an insurance fire-company in Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

JOHN MERRYMAN,
NICHOLAS ROGERS,
GEO. SALMON,
JAMES CALHOUN,
Wm. BUCHANAN, of George.

3

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Inquire of the Printers. 3w 3X

January 1, 1792.

Anne-Arundel county, November 23, 1791.

RAN away from the subscriber, two apprentice lads, the one named CHARLES ONION, the other named NICHOLAS WATKINS, son of Eleazer Watkins, deceased. Charles Onion is about eighteen years of age, and Nicholas Watkins is about nineteen years of age. Whoever apprehends and brings them home shall receive ONE SHILLING reward for the two, or SIX-PENCE for either of them, paid by

RICH. WATTS.

N.B. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or keeping them at their peril. 3X

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber last week, a likely negro man named AARON; he is about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, well made and remarkably active; has a scar on one of his wrists, occasioned by a cut of a knife; had on, when he went away, a new fearnought jacket, a pair of striped country cloth overalls, white yarn stockings and coarse shoes; but as he took a variety of other cloaths with him, which I do not recollect (except a light blue broad cloth coat, with plated buttons,) will probably change his dress, and attempt to pass for a free man; he has a great propensity to strong drink, and when intoxicated is extremely quarelsome and impertinent. Whoever secures the said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, or the above reward if brought home.

DAN. JENIFER, jun.

Port-Tobacco, January 4, 1792. 3

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Pig-Point, as strays, a sorrel MARE, seven or eight years old, about fourteen hands high, paces, trots and gallops, switch tail, and no perceivable brand; and a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, three or four years old, undocked, no brand, with a small star in her forehead. The owner or owners are requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away. 3X

RICHARD DOWELL.

December 20, 1791.

LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of a tract of LAND called KOZIER's REFUGE, containing 561 acres, more or less: This land is very valuable for its situation and soil, it lays on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; as it lays on navigable water and near the river Patowmack, not far distant from the city WASHINGTON, any thing may be readily carried to or from this place, it is near to Nanjemoy on Patowmack river; this place must be the harbour for the navy of the United States. On this tract is a large quantity of cleared low ground, very proper for meadow; also some marsh, the whole affords excellent pasturage, and is a fine place to raise stock of every kind: The improvements, a large and commodious dwelling house with two brick chimnies at each end of the house, a large kitchen with a good brick chimney, other necessary houses, and on this tract are two tenements with proper houses for tenants, and tobacco houses; it is at present under rent for 120000 net crop tobacco. Another tract of LAND adjoining the former, called TOMSONTON, 170 acres, more or less: on this are two tenants at 2200 net crop tobacco. Part of another TRACT called WATHEN's ADVENTURE, containing 80 acres, more or less; this is under rent 800 net crop tobacco. The rents become due the 20th December, and will be the right of the subscriber. The sale to be on the first mentioned tract on the 15th day of February next, the terms one third of the purchase to be paid down, one third in six months from the day of sale, and the balance the first day of January, 1793, when possession will be given and the lands conveyed. These lands will be sold separately. The first mentioned tract may be divided to make two good plantations, this will be determined on the day of sale, as it may suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security will be required for two thirds of the purchase money, free from interest.

January 1, 1792. 4 THOMAS CONTEE.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the disposal of sundry MERCHANDISE, by JOHN WASTENEYS,

1	Prize of	200	is 200 dolls.
1		150	150
1		100	100
2		50	100
6		40	240
15		30	450
15		20	300
20		16	320
30		10	300
50		6	300
859		4	3436
1	first drawn Number.		20
1	last do.	do.	20
	Contingent expences,		64
1002	Prizes.		6000
2000	Blanks.		
3000	Tickets, at 2 dollars each, is		6000

Among which GOODS are a very great and elegant variety of chintzes, printed cottons, muslins and linens; muslin gown patterns, striped with silk; tamboured muslin gown patterns and aprons, with plain, striped and sprigged, muslins; corded dimities and muslinets; black blond and thread, laces and edgings; black and white gauzes, satins, modes and lutestrings; silk, and silk and cotton vest-patterns; Scotch linens, cambricks and lawns; silk, cotton and thread, hosiery; women's hats, bonnets and cloaks; sheeting and diapers, &c. &c. &c. These goods are all of the best quality, and bought at the first market from the different manufactories; have been but about 18 months in this country, of course they are fresh and in good order, which will render this lottery advantageous to adventurers. There are not quite two blanks to one prize. The drawing will be in the city of Annapolis, as soon as the tickets are disposed of, under the inspection of proper managers, of which notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette, and after the drawing is finished a list of the prizes will be published for the information of adventurers.

Herring Bay, December 16, 1791. 4

In CHANCERY,

January 2d, 1792.

MARSH MAREEN DUVALL, an insolvent debtor, lately in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, having, on his petition to the chancellor, been brought before the chancellor, and having taken the oath prescribed by the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the body of the said Marsh Mareen Duvall having, according to the said act, been discharged from imprisonment. It is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the creditors of the said Duvall appear before him in person, or by their agents or attornies, in the chancery office, on the first Monday of March next, for the purposes of propoing to the said Marsh Mareen Duvall any interrogatories, which they, or any of them, may think proper, and of recommending to the chancellor some person to be trustee of the property of the said Duvall for the benefit of his creditors. Ordered further, that notice be given by the said Duvall to the said creditors to attend for the purpose aforesaid, by having a copy of this order inserted in the next Maryland Gazette, and continued therein the three following weeks.

A. C. HANSON, chancellor.

True copy.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Cas.

4X

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdevenure, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE. 4

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,

Via CÆCIL COURT HOUSE & NEWCASTLE.

THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore New Line*) very respectfully inform the *inhabitants of this city* and its vicinity, they intend to establish a communication from this place direct to *Philadelphia*, for the conveyance of *freight* and *passengers*, to commence running the 20th instant, by the following route:—*A packet* will leave *Philadelphia* every *Monday* morning for Newcastle, on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to *Cecil Court House*, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for *Annapolis* and *Easton*, and touches at *Annapolis* on her return. The peculiar advantage of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in less time than by land. The *proprietors* solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variableness of the winds renders the day of the *packet's* return from *Easton* rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. *Passengers*, and *shippers* that have freight to forward, are requested to leave their names at the *Printers*, who will instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, *Cecil Court House*.
HENRY DARLEY,
WM. CLAY,
BOND and LEES, } *Newcastle.*

	£	s	d
Passage to Cecil Court-House,		7	6
to Newcastle in stage,		6	0
to Philadelphia in packet,		3	9
		17	3

Heavy freight, 2*s.* per cwt. from city to city. Light in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, August 19, 1791. 16

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladensburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD PONSONBY, in Bladensburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway. tf

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791. 9

WARREN ACADEMY,

FAUQUIER COURT-HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the voluntary resignation of Mr. *John Dyson*, who has for some time had the direction of the above-mentioned seminary, and merited the approbation of the trustees and visitors, *James Campbell*, A. B. lately from Princeton college, New-Jersey, was appointed to take charge of the said Academy, and will enter upon the execution of his office about the beginning of January 1792.—The branches of education which he engages to teach the ensuing year, are the Latin and Greek languages, together with the elementary and practical branches of the Mathematics.—The price of tuition will be six pounds current money of Virginia, per annum, for each scholar, exclusive of which, the sum of eight shillings must be paid in advance for the purpose of procuring fuel, to be appropriated to the use of the Academy. Convenient board has hitherto been, and probably may hereafter be, procured in reputable houses, upon the moderate terms of ten or twelve pounds per annum. It is presumed that the eligible situation of WARREN ACADEMY is so well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing here in recommendation of it. Public examinations of the students, and exhibitions of Oratory, will be held; the periods whereof shall be hereafter made known.

By order of the trustees,

WILLIAM EDMONDS, president.

November 17, 1791. 7

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